

Amendments to the Specification

Page 7, lines 9-24, please rewrite as follows:

Some Cu ores, particularly those found in Democratic republic of Congo and Zambia, are fairly ~~reach~~ rich in Co. Hydrometallurgical treatment of first three sources results in relatively dilute Ni-Co solutions, containing many impurity elements. In this case, the preferable next step to be taken is separation and concentration of Ni and Co, often accomplished by solvent extraction and ion exchange using Ni and Co selective reagents. For example Ni and Co could be selectively co-extracted (some impurity elements are co-extracted to some degree) into the organic phase or ion exchange resin and then stripped with e.g. sulfuric acid to produce purer and more concentrated solution. More often Co would be extracted selectively first (plus small amount of impurities) and concentrated by producing a strip liquor.

Page 13, line 19 to page 14, line 6, please rewrite as follows:

When conducting the oxidative precipitation, the ORP is adjusted to preferably ~~1150~~
~~1100~~ mV or higher, more preferably ~~1200~~ ~~1150~~ mV or higher, and most preferably ~~1300~~
~~1200~~ mV or higher with respect to a standard hydrogen electrode (SHE). If ORP is below ~~1200~~ ~~1100~~ mV, the oxidation of Mn is not completed and thus it is difficult to obtain purified cobalt solution with Mn content of 10ppm or less by solid/liquid separation. On the other hand, if ORP is above ~~1400~~ ~~1300~~ mV, the degree of Co co-precipitation becomes higher. Therefore, ORP is adjusted to preferably ~~1400~~ ~~1300~~ mV or lower, more preferably ~~1350~~ ~~1250~~ mV or lower with respect to SHE.